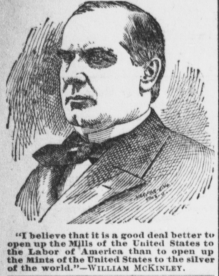


T. L. Gause, County Clerk.

Public Ledger
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
THOMAS A. DAVIS.
EDITOR AND OWNER.
OFFICE—Public Ledger Building No. 10 East Third street.
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One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.50
Three Months .75
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WE'RE FOR AMERICA! AMERICANS!



"I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the Mills of the United States to the Labor of America than to open up the Mines of the United States to the Labor of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

CARL SCHURZ intends to keep a list of the places where BRYAN has spoken in this campaign and then take notice of the vote in those places, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, just what effect his speeches have had. The same might be done in Mason county, just to see what effect the "Free-silver" barnstormers have had upon the people.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take a laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Reciprocity.

This subject is treated most fully in "Protection and Prosperity." Writing of the treaties that were the outcome of the McKinley Bill the author says:
These treaties were based upon the true American spirit and designed to promote the welfare of our people and the commercial greatness of our country. The geographical situation and resources of the West and South made this policy peculiarly beneficial to those sections of our country. Such outlets would enlarge the markets for the manufacturing which must surely arise in those localities. Again, the border opening on the Gulf of Mexico would lie nearest and most accessible to this market, and through the building of cotton mills, the development of iron mines, the construction of iron furnaces, and the extension of industries, which are now taking place in the new South, they would be furnished with a more accessible market than could be found in any other quarter. Besides it would encourage ship building and the establishment of ship-yards in Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. Neither the West nor the South could expect to find a market for their manufactures in Europe. It seems as if this Bill was especially designed to benefit those sections of the United States. It is a most astonishing fact that the representatives from the Western and Southern states should have been so blinded to the future commercial welfare of their constituents as they were when they joined hands with Mr. Cleveland and his Free-trade associates and wiped this law from the statute book. The repeal of this law was a certain injury to the trade of the United States. To prevent at once the United States from gaining foothold in South and Central America would certainly confer a great favor on Great Britain. During the last twenty years England has been steadily coming from competition in China, Japan and India. Russia and nearly all continental Europe are not only closing their ports against English goods, but are building up industrial systems through which they are becoming her rivals. Southern and Central America during the past twenty years have been a fruitful field for our commercial transactions. Great Britain is guarding this trade by all the means at her disposal. To step in and divide this trade with her and Europe would greatly benefit American commerce. If the advocates of Free-trade were really solicitous of the welfare of the United States and desirous of extending our markets in foreign countries, instead of destroying the reciprocity treaties, they should have upheld them.

If your children are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for whooping cough. For sale by J. James Wood, Druggist.

The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 37.

Wheat 80 cents a bushel!! Strange!!

The Popocrats said the low price was due to the suspension of the free coinage of silver. Yet wheat has risen more than 50 per cent. in value since they said it, and with no change in the condition of the silver.

Why is it?

Now they are saying that it is a "conspiracy" with Mark Hanna at its head to catch the farmer votes, and that wheat will drop immediately after the farmers have voted.

Of course, the statement is absurd, but so are all their other assertions, relative to free silver and free trade.

But what is the real cause?

Here is the opinion of Mr. O. S. Betts, an old merchant of Chicago, and a clear headed business man. In a published letter on October 21st, he said:

"In the first place we must recognize the fact that 'supply and demand' are always to be considered; the second is that Liverpool is the great receiving and distributing point for the surplus wheat of the world, and we must admit they make the price for the wheat of the world, including ours, and all will agree that the past four years they have made us a very low one. Why is it? Let me say that the Liverpool buyers of our wheat are quite as well informed in regard to our crops and our requirements for bread and seed as we are, and when four years ago they saw our mills and factories closing, with thousands of men idle, they rightly judged that we could not use so much wheat for home consumption. The facts prove that we consumed one-third less wheat in bread in 1895 than in 1892. Men out of work must live on coarser food. Again, they saw that money which had always sought investment in farm products was being withdrawn, placed in banks or safety deposit vaults, till business confidence should be restored. This, of course, left our markets in a helpless condition.

"With nothing to do but wait for Liverpool to say when they wanted our wheat and corn, and what they would give (this is almost as bad as to ask them how we should coin our money,) the result has been that our American wheat has been in the farmer's granary awaiting their demand and price. But you are waiting for the answer. 'What put wheat up now?' In answering I cannot do better than follow the course of the market and the conditions surrounding it. Our wheat crop, as every farmer knows, has been a fairly medium one. This cannot be said of any other wheat-growing country except France, parts of Germany and Russia. India has been almost a total failure. This has been known to Liverpool buyers for some time past, and that their only source for supplies was to come from America. It was known when Mr. Bryan was nominated for President. Then the September option for wheat was 60 cents. Did Liverpool buy, fearing his election and higher prices? No; they waited till in August, when the September option reached 52 cents, and 45 cents was predicted. And Liverpool made no efforts to supply their needs, well knowing that the silver craze which was invading our country would not restore confidence to capital and cause an old-time investment in wheat. Then came the Vermont election, then Maine, followed by a careful canvass of all the states which showed to a certainty that the electoral vote would make William McKinley our next President. Very soon this idle money began to seek investment; confidence was being restored.

"Men who understood the demand that would come from Liverpool for American wheat began to invest in wheat; the price began to move up, as the prospect brightened for a return to prosperous business, a reopening of mills, and an administration of our Government that would collect a revenue sufficient to meet current expenses. More capital invested in wheat, and staid by it—then Liverpool began to offer 55 cents; price was 57 1/2 cents.

"American money (the best in the world) was getting hold of the wheat, and said our farmer was not going to compete with 15 cents a day labor in India any longer; then our price moved up to 60 cents; we had commenced to set the price. Then Liverpool began to get anxious, then excited; they wanted a supply of our wheat, and, seeing the doors of prosperity opening wide to us after November 3d, they commenced to lead the advance in the price of our wheat, hoping to supply their wants before it reached \$1. Selling as it is now at 79 cents, and Liverpool making an advance each day in offers from 1 to 6 cents per bushel, \$1 for wheat doesn't look so very far away.

"Will it go still higher?' you ask. 'Will these prices hold?' I have told you the true condition of the present market. The farmer's vote will have much to do on November 3d in determining future prices. If the election is such as to maintain confidence and retain the money invested in wheat Liverpool will pay our price. If we start on another four years of experimenting capital will go back to the vaults, and Liverpool will set the price again. There is far greater danger of England making the price of our wheat and corn than their attempting to say how we shall coin our money. Vote loyally, and see our wheat \$1 and corn 50 cents."

Mr. Hiram Rummans of Helena died Monday of pneumonia, aged 81.
Taylor Brothers at Washington are selling 25 pounds granulated sugar for \$1 and 6 pounds Arbuckle coffee for \$1.
The residence of Mr. John Peed on the Mayville and Lexington pike, about two miles from Millersburg, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The property was insured for two agencies—\$40,000 by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. and \$500,000 by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of the furniture in another place.

George Watson of Louisville was jailed at Paducah for larceny. He had on five shirts and said he stole them in order to get in jail, as he had no other place to go.
The Winchester Democrat is responsible for this piece of "red-hot" railroad news: "It is told of a certain young man who wears a flaming red necktie, that when he approached the railroad one day recently, the engineer brought the train to a full stop, thinking it was a danger signal."

The defeat of Bryan was cost \$80,000, 600 of capital to at once be invested in Alabama industries.
The Covington outrage has changed thousands of voters in Georgia from Bryan to McKinley.
Five special trains, each carrying twenty different speakers, left St. Louis today over the Great Northern, penetrating all parts of Minnesota, and his people will take for sound money at every town big enough to have a station.
A little boom in Chicago grew, put by the popular crowd.
A winner now it seemed to the view of Overly's of the Illinois, too.
Those two.
Over the land it bristled low, Dittier forgerie old and new.
But election day will soon be done. And the little boom will go to the front.
Adm!
—BUTLER NEWS.

BLOWN OUT OF WATER.

All of Bryan's Campaign Arguments Have Been Answered.

The Longer the Popocratic Candidate Talks the Deeper Becomes the General Conviction That He Has Nothing to Say—His Case Lost.

There is not a single argument with which Bryan began his canvass for the presidency which has not been overthrown. Not one.

He has contended that dropping the silver dollar from our coins in 1873 was a "crime," conceived in secrecy and brought forth in knavery. But an examination of the Congressional Record, the testimony of unimpeached witnesses who helped enact the "crime" in question, and a plain statement of the circumstances which led to the demonization, resolves this contention into a palpable absurdity. No crime was committed. The dollar was dropped because being overvalued it was not in circulation. Nor was it secretly dropped. It was dropped after an exhaustive debate. The transaction was as open and above board as any of the proceedings of congress before or since.

Again, Bryan has contended that the demonization of silver is the cause of the decrease in prices since 1873. This is a gratuitous assertion on his part. It is unsupported by anything in the nature of proof. On the other hand a thorough examination of the silver record and the price record since 1873 has proved fatal to the claim. This examination has demonstrated that prices have gone up and down not in conformity with the rise and fall of silver but quite independently of them. Recently, for example, wheat, flax and cotton have advanced without any corresponding advance in silver. In less than two weeks wheat rose nine cents; flax, six cents; while cotton has advanced ten dollars a bale. Comparing these figures with the price of silver, the Chicago Times-Herald puts the pointed question: "How do the 'Culins' and 'Warren' Barkers and other jay jinglers with the tables of comparative values account for this conjunction of facts and for the additional fact that but silver continues to linger between 65 and 66 cents an ounce and pay no attention to the flight of wheat?"

So it is with Bryan's allegation that the money supply of the country has been decreasing since the commission of the "crime of '73." We have Bryan's word for it and his word is no good. The official figures make short work of this pretense. According to the treasury bulletin for July last, the money in circulation at that date was over \$1,500,000,000; while in 1890 it was but little over \$442,000,000; and in 1872 only \$78,300,000. If regard be had to the per capita of the country, the statistics are just as awkward for Bryan. This year the per capita circulation is about 21, as against \$15.70 in 1872 and \$14.00 in 1890.

Another favorite Bryanian is the declaration that free coinage would give silver such an impetus that it would at once set at \$1.30 an ounce, thus placing it at a parity with gold. But this is a nebulous conjecture which unless experience counts for nothing is entitled to no respect whatever. No nation ever has succeeded by resorting to any such expedient in keeping the two metals together. Bryan has been repeatedly challenged to give any substantial reason for entertaining such a theory and the best reply that he can make is that the experiment is worth trying. But prudent men who value their heads and stoutly maintain that it would be the height of recklessness to try an experiment with unvarying experience repudiates and which in case it failed would bring unexampled distress to the country.

The alternative, Bryanian is that free coinage would result not in the appreciation of silver to \$1.29 an ounce but in cheap money, in 30-cent dollars. A 50-cent dollar, however, does not appeal to the great army of wage-carriers, simply means a loss of half their earnings. They prefer the present dollar having a purchasing power of 100 cents—as, indeed, do all Americans who are entitled to be abroad without a keeper. As with these, so with all the other people with whom Bryan has been urging from multitudinous stamps—to apply the probe of intelligence to them is to destroy them. He assures "the toiling masses" that free silver would give them higher wages, but carefully refrains from mentioning the crucial consideration that during inflation crises wages never advance either as fast as prices, or as prices. Between 1880 and 1885, for example, prices went up 118 per cent. and wages only 43 per cent. It is scarcely necessary to say anything in regard to the plank of Bryan's platform apart from free silver—the plank which invites anarchy, which looks to the degradation of the supreme court, which would violate the sanctity of contracts. His desperate attempts to defend these shameful propositions have simply served to convince his minded people that they were indefensible, so many insults to patriotism.

In a word, the longer Bryan speaks, the deeper becomes the general conviction that he has nothing to say. On his own showing, out of his own mouth, he stands convicted at the bar of public opinion of having no case.—Rockester, (N. Y.) Post and Express.

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUMPKIN.

When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is in the shock,
And the ship of state is anchored to a bi-metallic rock,
When the rattle of the spindle and the clatter of the loom,
And the roaring of the furnace ushers in a business boom,
Oh, it's then the time a faller will be felled at his bed,
With McKinley in the white house and Bryan laid to rest.
With Sewall, Watson, Altgeld and Jerry Simpson shook,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is in the shock,
There'll be something kind o' hearty like about the atmosphere
When the dread "ring" clouds have vanished and the skies are bright and clear;
When our eagle plumes his wings and lifts his golden car,
And soars in proud defiance over North, South, East and West,
How his lusty scream will gladden every patriotic soul,
How he'll scatter in confusion wild the vulgar and the evil,
The popocratic buzzard and the anarchistic hawk,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is in the shock.
The shades of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, too;
Of Alexander Hamilton, and Washington, so true;
Of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield—all our heroes gone—
Will congress in spirit land and swell the mighty song—
The song of our redemption from the crase of '73.
Of victory over demagogues and popocrats
It will fill the courts of Heaven, and make the "Rock of Ages" rock,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is in the shock.
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is in the shock,
And we've cooked the popocratic goose and hushed its senseless squawk;
When we've solved the Chinese puzzle, with its sixteen and its one,
On the 3d of November we shall greet the rising sun
With a glorious shout of triumph as we go forth in our midst,
And vote the popocratic heresies to regions far,
Then we'll seat our gallant major, while the popes take a walk,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder is in the shock.
—J. M. H., in Inter Ocean.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

How Bryan Would Have Free Silver Equalize Things.

But the Bryanian Scheme is a Fallacy That Would Result Only in Increasing the Gulf Between the Two.

Who is the rich man? How much does a man have to own before he becomes a rich man? In this day there is no man but who has about as good a right to own a million dollars as he has to own a dollar. One would imagine that there is a clear, dividing line, distinct as that which separated Dives from Lazarus, but there is not. We look at the extremes and marking the wide difference we forget all about the great middle class, and we cry out: "The rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer."

There is now heard the daily appeal to those who are discontented or envious that something must be done to better their condition and that this something must be of a leveling process. Something must be taken from the rich and given to the poor. The man who has little or nothing. Such seems the most catchy theory of reform, and it is upon this theory that the leader of the free-silver cause appeals to the passion and greed of men. He pictures the rich as being against the poor, and talks about the oppression of the money power. As we all know, those who are classed as capitalists do not have their wealth in ready money, but in properties. They could get very little cash from their investments in their wealth in vaults. That properties exceed money is evident from the official reports, which show that the average valuation of the United States per capita amounts to \$407.18, while on the same date the per capita of money amounted to \$28.25. Now, Mr. Bryan proposes to level up matters between the rich and the poor by his free coinage scheme which, he claims, will send prices up, probably doubling. He does not explain how it will manage to double the price of what property the rich man has. If he cannot do this, then the rise in prices will send the property of the rich man up just as fast and just as high as that of the poor man. The millionaire will then be worth \$2,000,000, and the fellow who has only \$1,000 will be worth only \$2,000. The difference between them now is \$999,000. Under Bryan's doubling process there will be a difference of \$1,998,000 between the man who now is worth \$200,000 and the man who has nothing. The poor fellow who has nothing can do nothing to carry out the result, and he will be no better off when he has two nothing than when he has one nothing. Doubling the wealth of the other fellow would make him worth \$100,000,000, and the poor fellow with nothing would be that much further away from him.

If all that these fellows hope for is to make the rich poorer and the poor richer, they ought to get to work at once. The Bryanian scheme, and the appeal which he makes in its behalf, come in strong contrast to that presented by McKinley and his followers, who are advocating methods by which the poor may better their conditions and the rich may have an opportunity to employ their energies in the betterment of the other, but by producing their own wealth, and having it as their own after they have produced it. The honest dollar for an honest day's work, the opening of the mills instead of the mine, come in as strong contrast as the scheme of Bryan and his followers to that of a building upon a balloon.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

